

## Thatcher alone at EC summit

STRASBOURG (R) — European Community (EC) leaders, braving aside Margaret Thatcher's lone opposition, agreed Friday to call a conference next year to pave the way for a single EC currency. The British prime minister was also alone on the first day of the community summit when the other 11 adopted a social charter designed to protect the rights of workers in the EC's glass-harbor free single market after 1992. With turnout in Eastern Europe casting a long shadow over the Strasbourg meeting, a row simmered in the background over Bonn's demands for a statement reaffirming the right of West and East Germany to decide on reunification. But Chancellor Helmut Kohl joined forces with French President François Mitterrand on the crucial summit issue of monetary union and the meeting agreed that a conference to revise the EC's founding treaties would start by end-1990. "The crucial decisions were taken today," Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey told reporters. British officials shrugged off Thatcher's isolation, saying the others had opted for symbolism over substance. "Many of the speakers felt the need for symbolism, a need to demonstrate that the community was moving forward," a British official told reporters.

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جريدة الأردن تنشر يومية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية (الرأي)



## Nabulsi expects bright 90

AMMAN (I.T.) — Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Governor Mohammad Said Nabulsi said Friday night that in 1990 there will be a stability for the balance of payments and strengthening the exchange rate stability for the Jordanian dinar. "Following the rescheduling of debts, the situation improved drastically during the past few months and we, consequently, reduced the burden of foreign debts. We look forward to maintaining a reasonable balance in 1990 and 1991. We feel that our reserves are safe in the coming two years. This will certainly be a shield that ensures continued monetary stability which we had begun," Nabulsi said in an interview carried by Jordan Television. He stressed the need for self-reliance to tackle our economic difficulties highlighting the distinguished efforts of His Majesty King Hussein and the efforts of the Jordanian government which resigned last week as well the CBJ's efforts which all contributed to increasing the Kingdom's foreign exchange reserves last month to \$500 million. On the CBJ gold reserves, Nabulsi said that Jordan has freed 50,000 ounces out of about 145,000 which were previously hypothecated in return for \$600 million loan. Touching on the issue of moneychangers, Nabulsi said that money-changing should be restored under a new system and that legislation in this regard had been presented to the government.

## Million under siege on uprising anniversary

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli army confined more than a million Palestinians to their homes and deployed extra troops in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Tuesday, Friday as Palestinians marked the 40th anniversary of their national uprising.

With the widespread curfews the rain and damp, rainy weather, streets, brooks in many towns and refugee camps of 400,000 in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in May were deserted except for military patrols.

No major violence was reported, but the army said early morning protests prompted at least some of the curfews, on anti-semitic West Bank refugee camps.

French and at least five towns and vil-

ages that are home to more than 40,000 people.

In Gaza, two Palestinians were shot when they left their bodies in violation of curfew orders, report-

ers said.

Underground Palestinian lead-

ers have called for a general strike throughout the occupied lands Saturday to usher in the

third year of the intifada.

The army sent thousands of

extra soldiers to patrol the West Bank and Gaza Strip with orders to prevent the first signs of de-

to the honorees and prevent Arab workers from entering Israel.

Oklahoma: "Life is difficult but even if it is not easy, we will not give up."

On the other side, Jewish set-

ters drove through the West

Bank and hung Israeli flags from utility poles and scrawled slogans on Arab-owned homes to assert

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## PLO aide says Palestine will merge with Jordan

WASHINGTON (R) — A senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has said that an independent Palestinian state would seek a confederation with Jordan five minutes after it was created.

"We decided that five minutes after we have our state, we will make our confederation with Jordan," said Khaled Al Hassan, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Palestine National Council (PNC) and a senior aide of PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

Al Hassan, who is regarded as one of the architects of PLO foreign policy, told a seminar organized by the Centre for Strategic and International Studies the confederation proposal was designed to ease Israeli fears about the threat to its "security" posed by an independent Palestinian state.

Israeli diplomats attending the seminar made a hasty exit when they realized that Al Hassan was to make an unscheduled appearance. Israeli law forbids any contact between Israeli citizens and PLO officials.

Referring to current efforts to convene peace talks between a Palestinian delegation and Israel, Al Hassan reiterated that the Palestinian representatives had to be chosen by the PLO.

Israel says it will not come to the talks unless the PLO is kept out of the process.

Al Hassan said he did not believe Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir was interested in peace.

"I don't think Shamir wants peace because he wants the West Bank and Gaza with 30 per cent of the population for cheap labour and the rest to be transferred," he said.

In Tunis, Arafat Thursday asked the Palestinians not to give up their dream of a Palestinian state or their two-year-old uprising.

In a speech to mark the start of the third year of the uprising on Saturday, Arafat said:

"I say to those in Hebron and Jerusalem 'patience, patience, we are with you, we have a pledge with victory, a pledge with the Palestinian state'."

"We will not tire but will go on, martyr after martyr, generation after generation... there is much talk, many statements, many projects, big and small, but our nerves are strong and there's time enough," he added.

"We can go on another two years and two years after that. Nobody can intimidate us."

## Israel backs U.S. plan for tripartite meeting

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel decided Friday to send Foreign Minister Moshe Arens to Washington for meetings with his U.S. and Egyptian counterparts that could lead for the first time to formal Israeli-Palestinian talks.

In a decision that brought protests from opposition politicians and right-wing rebels within the government, Arens, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Vice-Premier Shimon Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin agreed to start arrangements for the meeting, prompted by Egypt's approval of a U.S. peace plan.

Israel has repeatedly said there can be no Soviet role in peace efforts before Moscow restores diplomatic ties.

The right-wing opposition Tehiya Party said the talks would lead to an Israeli pullout from the occupied territories and the creation of a Palestinian state and called on members of Shamir's own rightist Likud party to fight the plan.

Deputy-Premier David Levy, one of three rebel Likud ministers, slammed the four leaders for acting on the Egyptian response to Becker's plan without briefing cabinet colleagues.

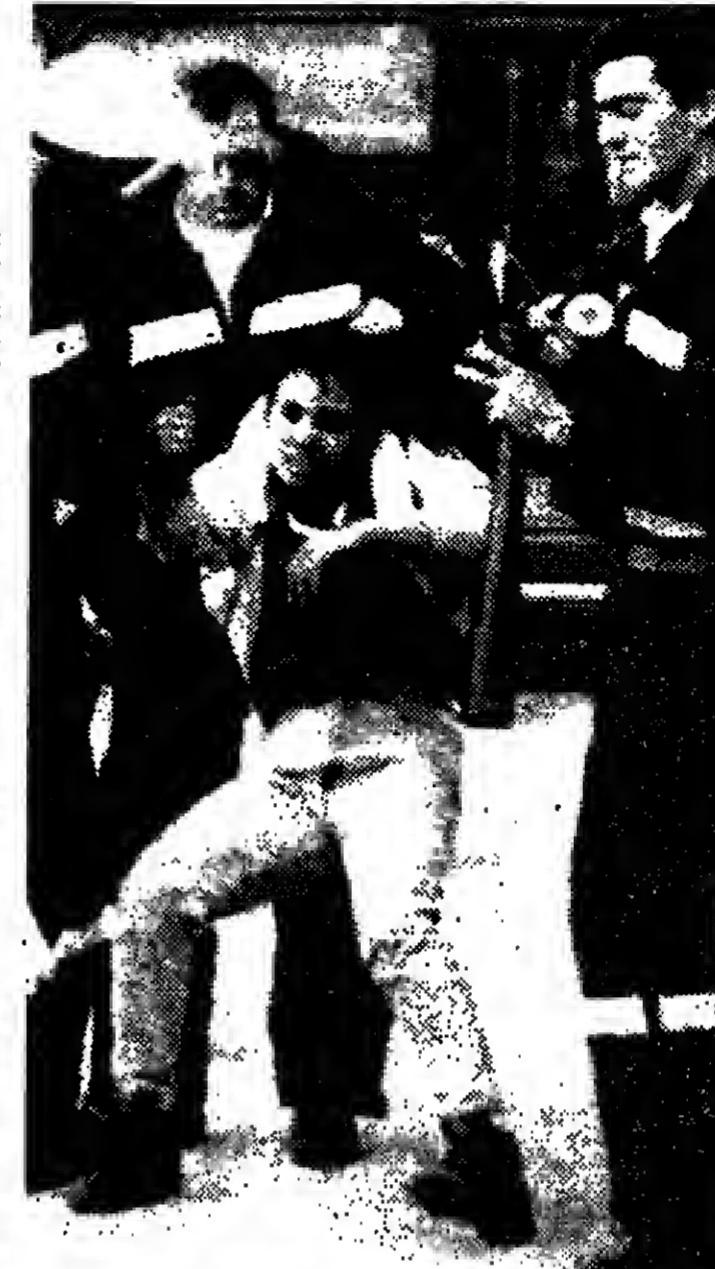
"What is happening here is very grave. We have seen no message. We received no information whatsoever on the content... I greatly fear that this will lead us into deep crises," he told Israel radio.

The Israeli election plan has been criticised by the PLO and Palestinian leaders in the territories for attempting to cut the PLO out of the negotiating process.

## Citicorp and Citibank vice-chairman and director arrives

AMMAN — Paul J. Collins, vice-chairman and director of Citicorp and Citibank and senior corporate officer for Europe and the Middle East, has arrived in Amman as part of a Middle Eastern tour which has included so far Saudi Arabia, Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Bahrain. Mr. Collins, who is accompanied by Mr. Shaukat Aziz, division head of Citibank's operations in the Middle East and South East Europe, will be calling on high-ranking government officials and regulators to discuss various business issues and opportunities relating to Citibank's activities in Jordan.

This is Mr. Collins' first visit to



A young Palestinian girl struggles with Israeli policemen as she is arrested outside Arab Jerusalem bus station. The policeman on her right carries a tear-gas gun.

## Arab panel revives Lebanon peace bid

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Foreign ministers of the Arab League's Lebanon committee will visit Damascus Saturday at the start of a new peace drive.

Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Ghazali said in an interview with Beirut's Al Safir newspaper Friday that he, and his counterparts from Saudi Arabia had Morocco would also meet Iraqi, French, Palestinian and Vatican officials.

The Saudi Press Agency (SPA) monitored in Nicosia carried a similar report.

Christian army chief General Michel Aoun, entrenched in east Beirut's Christian enclave, has refused to recognise the authority of President Elias Hrawi who was elected last month under an accord drawn up in the Saudi resort of Taif with Arab League mediation.

"Every day that passes increases the danger to the Taif agreement. Aoun is playing on this tension. Everyone who supports Aoun is against the Taif agreement," Ghazali said.

"This means that they are against reform and want the return to the old Lebanon or the rise of two Lebanons," he added.

Ghazali said neither Hrawi nor the Syrian government which backs him wanted a military solution to Aoun's defiance.

Meanwhile rival Shi'ite Muslim militias battled in teeming residential districts of west Beirut for a second day running, killing 10 people, police said Friday.

Police said the dead included four children less than eight years old shot by snipers in their apartments overnight.

Hassan Hamdan, 7, was shot in the head by a sniper when he

switched on the light at his bedroom in Mossataib, a low-income residential district controlled by the mainstream Shi'ite Amal militia.

Police said 20 people were wounded in the clashes which broke out around noon Thursday between Amal and the pro-Iranian Hezbollah for dominance of five residential districts.

Police said all the children and most of the other casualties were civilians hit in their homes either by stray bullets or by shrapnel.

Syrians armed with rifles and rocket-propelled grenades moved into at least five neighbourhoods where the Syrian-backed Amal and Hezbollah have battled since noon Thursday.

Security and hospital sources said 10 people had been killed and 20 wounded in the inter-militia fighting, while witnesses said another two militiamen were killed by Syrian soldiers Friday.

The witnesses said Syrian troops rounded up many militiamen from both groups in the Bourj Abou Haidar area, where the fiercest fighting erupted, and took them by truck to an unknown destination.

Streets in areas torn by fighting were stained with blood and littered with broken glass and concrete fragments. Scores of cars were peppered with shrapnel or gutted by fire.

As the Syrian presence quelled fighting, residents began to leave their bomb shelters.

"I will never feel safe until militia are disbanded for good because the minute the Syrians go away, the militiamen come back," said one resident, Wisal Webheb.



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## Prince Hamzeh presents awards

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Prince Hamzeh bin Al Hussein Thursday attended the celebration held by the Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ministry to honour winners in the national Quranic competition and distributed awards to the 18 winners and token gifts to the participants. Prince Hamzeh conveyed to the participants the greetings of His Majesty King Hussein and congratulated the winners. A total of 500 contestants took part in

the competition, which organised annually by the ministry. The Ministry of Awqaf Secretary General Ahmad Helayel welcomed Prince Hamzeh and requested him to convey the greetings and high appreciation of the participants to King Hussein, for allocating Royal Awards to participants in the competition. The picture shows Prince Hamzeh presenting an award to one of the participants (Petra photo).

## Education Affairs Council hails Palestinian uprising

TUNIS (Petra) — The Education Affairs Council for the Palestinian Children Thursday hailed the Palestinian uprising in the occupied Arab territories, saying that it has converted the Palestinian struggle into a genuine revolution aimed at countering the oppressive Israeli measures and restoring the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

## Armouti appointed advisor to Prince Hassan

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has appointed Dr. Mazen Armouti as advisor at his office. Armouti was transferred to this post from the Higher Council for Science and Technology (HCST) where he served as director of the sector of communication and international relations since HCST was founded in January 1988. Prior to joining HCST,



Dr. Mazen Armouti  
Armouti was professor and founding chairman of the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication at Yarmouk University from 1980-1987.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An exhibition of paintings and etchings inspired by Arabic Islamic art at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation.
- ★ An art exhibition by artists from Jordan and other Arab countries at Al Wasiti Gallery, Plaza Hotel.
- ★ An art exhibition by Ghassan Al Husni, Abid Atwan and Abdallah Nawabah at the Jordanian Plastic Artists Association, Shmeisani.
- ★ An exhibition organised by the Goethe Institute entitled "The Blue Rider" at the Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid.
- ★ A book exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ An exhibition which includes publications on the Palestinian issue at the Yarmouk University.
- ★ A photographic exhibition, held on the 150th anniversary of the invention of photography, by Karine and Demitrev at the Soviet Cultural Centre.
- ★ A photography exhibition on French poet de Prevert at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ An exhibition of paintings and photographs on the Palestinian intifada at the Royal Cultural Centre — 4:00 p.m.

### CONCERT

- ★ A concert by YWCA's troupe at the Royal Cultural Centre — 6:00 p.m.

### LECTURE

- ★ A lecture entitled "the French Revolution in Photos" by Noel Favreliere at the French Cultural Centre — 6:00 p.m.

### SEMINAR

- ★ A seminar on "the intifada and the cultural and social values" at the Royal Cultural Centre — 5:00 p.m.

### QUIZ

- ★ A general knowledge competition organised by UKAS Club at Hotel Jordan Inter-Continental — 8:00 p.m.

### FILMS

- ★ A German film entitled "Tadellos", English subtitled, at the Goethe Institute — 8:00 p.m.
- ★ Two films entitled "Blackmail" and "The Thirty-Nine Steps" which are shown at the British Council as part of Alfred Hitchcock Film Festival respectively at 5:00 p.m. and 6:30 p.m.

## Meeting on management of Japanese industrial management opens today

AMMAN (Petra) — Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, a symposium on management of industrial complexes Japan will be held in Amman Saturday.

The symposium, organised by the Higher Council for Science and Technology in cooperation with Amman Chamber of Industry and the Japanese Centre of Cooperation with the Middle East, aims to acquaint businessmen and industrialists on the Japanese methods and strategies

in developing and promoting industry.

Taking part in the symposium will be a large number of businessmen, economists, industrialists, company directors and Japanese experts.

The Japanese experts will discuss the Japanese industry, the economic system, means of developing small and medium size industries and transfer of industrial technology to some Asian countries.

## Senate, Lower House to convene Saturday

AMMAN (Petra) — The Upper House of Parliament will meet Saturday to elect the House's standing council and three members to the House's Higher Council.

It will also elect the legal, financial, administrative and external relations councils, in addition to any other permanent or temporary committees.

### Lower House to meet

The Lower House will also meet under its Chairman Suleiman Arar to elect the first deputy speaker, to succeed Ali Al Faqir, who was named Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs in the government of Prime Minister Mudar Badran, and the temporary committees.

The council will discuss three letters, one dealing with the formation of temporary committees to discuss the financial and economic crisis, general freedoms, adherence to the constitution, the martial law, the prices and unemployment problems.

The letters were signed by 22 deputies.

A second letter requesting that the deputies contribute their one month salary to the Palestinian

uprising, will also be discussed. The request was signed by 22 deputies.

A third request made by 14 deputies called for the formation of a committee to investigate in the reasons for the deteriorating economic situation in the country.

The House will also look into three suggestions made by some Lower House members. These suggestions deal with the situation of the press, supporting the intifada and the annulment of the martial and defence laws, in addition to reconsideration of the legislations of general freedoms, and the judicial system.

**NMI OFFICIALS HOLD MEETING:** National Medical Institution (NMI) senior officials and directors of hospitals in the Kingdom Thursday held a meeting under the chairmanship of NMI Director General Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali. The meetings dealt with means to attain the NMI objectives which provides for presenting services to citizens and preserving their health. (Petra photo).



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Thursday chairs the final session of the two-day seminar

on environment and development in Amman (Petra photo)

## Crown Prince calls for concerted world efforts to end desertification

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Thursday stressed the need for concerted Arab and international efforts to put an end to the desertification problem, which poses a great threat to the world environment.

Obeidat noted that the society groups more than 1,500 members and that its membership is open to all people concerned.

The United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) resident representative Ali Attiga pointed out to Prince Hassan's inaugural speech, in which he called for achieving lasting world peace and security as a prerequisite for finding solutions to the problems of environment at the national, regional and international levels.

Attiga called for intensifying efforts at all levels to achieve the objectives of the seminar.

A number of speakers at the closing session, which was chaired by Prince Hassan, stressed that the future of humanity hinges on the good management of the natural resources and called for adopting the environmental dimension when preparing the socio-economic plans to reduce the dangers to the environment and consequently avoid the undermining of the development achievements.

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## Right thing to do

THE Palestinian-Egyptian acceptance of U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's five-point plan for Israeli-Palestinian talks coincided with the second anniversary of the Palestinian intifada. In spite of its imperfections, the Baker initiative is one of the fruits of the uprising in the West Bank and Gaza Strip which enters its third year today. Perhaps even more relevant, the Baker proposal is the only operational idea on Palestinian-Israeli talks that is on the negotiating table. The fact that both sides have consented to it with some reservations also helps make it even more amenable to unqualified acceptance by both the Palestinian and the Israeli sides.

For the Palestinians, the fact that the PLO was not specifically mentioned could still cause formal concern. In substance, however, as the Palestinians and the PLO are two sides of the same coin, the intentional deletion of the Palestine Liberation Organisation from the wording of the Baker's proposal stands to appease the anxieties of Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his Likud bloc yet fails to undermine the elementary role of the PLO in the entire peace process. Surely, every party involved in the peace process in the Middle East, including Israel, knows only too well that when one talks of the Palestinians one thinks of the PLO which has been internationally and regionally accepted as the sole representative of the Palestinian people under occupation.

The Palestinian endorsement of Baker's five-point plan also signals the maturity and sophistication of Palestinian thinking on how to go about realising their dreams and aspirations to have their own state on the Palestinian soil. After so many decades of setbacks, frustrations and regrets, it has become apparent to the Palestinian side that the acquisition of their ultimate objective cannot be attained in one giant leap but rather through years of trials and tribulations and above all in stages. In retrospect all past Palestinian efforts to attain their statehood and independence were frustrated by the insistence and reliance on one step basis rather than on a multi-step approach. Seen against this backdrop, the acceptance of Baker's five-point plan, as imperfect and incomplete as it is, offers one of the initial stages on the road to total salvation and statehood. Besides, by accepting the Baker plan the Arab side has called Tel Aviv's bluff which will help expose the true intentions of the Israeli side that has yet to reconcile itself with the Palestinian rights and aspirations. Moreover, to proceed forward with an initiative bearing the name and address of Washington would be a sure way to win over the support of the U.S. to Arab side. For all these considerations, the acceptance of the Baker proposal was the right thing to do.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily on Friday tackled the intifada in the occupied Arab territories which now enters its third year as the Israelis maintain their iron fist policy and continue their siege of cities and the Gaza Strip in particular. The paper said that neither the killings nor the other atrocities and starvation of the Arab population serve the Israelis' purpose and nothing seemed to have helped to subdue the will of the oppressed people who are determined more than ever to seek freedom and to establish an independent state in Palestine. The paper noted that the Israelis have of late escalated their repressive actions against the Palestinians for fear of stepped up resistance activities on the eve of the second anniversary of the intifada, but it added, nothing seemed to serve their purpose as long as the Palestinians are determined to achieve freedom. The paper, however, said that Arab countries' support and expression of admiration of the Palestinian and action on the part of the world community can be no means help the Palestinians attain their objective and it is time for all peace loving nations to take meaningful stand and embark on a serious action world-wide to help the oppressed people regain their rights and freedoms.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily pays tribute to the Palestinian and their children who are involved in an uprising against injustice and oppression. Tareq Masa'weh says in his column Friday that the uprising is not in support of demands for an improvement of living conditions nor is it a passing incident brought about as a result of abuse of power by the rulers, but rather a real revolution against oppression and occupation and usurpation of land and rights. The writer says that for the past two years the people of Palestine have been involved in offering sacrifices and exerting all efforts to achieve freedom and an end to occupation; and this spirit is still there and the determination is still strong for the achievement of that goal. The writer says that the Palestinian people deserve respect for their continued uprising and deserve support for their endeavour to attain freedom. The writer also calls for intensified efforts on the part of the Arab Nation to back the struggle of their brethren in Palestine and help liberate the bony places.

Al Dastour daily on Friday commented in an editorial on the prime minister's reply to the King's letter of designation to the new government. The paper said that Mudar Badran has pledged to abide by royal directives and to translate them into programmes of action and to safeguard public freedoms. The paper said that the formation of a new government has paved the ground for a new political life in Jordan and the government of Mudar Badran, in cooperation with the new parliament, is bound to pursue the endeavours for further construction and development. The paper noted in particular Badran's pledge to give priority to the economic situation and to carry out the economic reform programme which is intended to bolster the national economy.

## Two states in Palestine is the solution for the Middle East conflict

By Bassam Abu Sharif

*The following is the full text of an address by Bassam Abu Sharif, advisor to President Yasser Arafat, to the Eton College Middle East Society delivered Nov. 28, 1989.*

**IN THE PAST 41 years, the Palestinian people have suffered more than any other people in the world. That is why the Palestinians will never inflict suffering on others.**

**The Palestinians were deprived from their homeland. That is why they know more than those who were not, the meaning of homeland.**

**The Palestinians were deprived from enjoying basic human rights. Theirs were violated continuously for the past 41 years. That is why they are the most radical when it comes to defending human rights all over the world.**

**They call for the establishment of their own State and not the destruction of any other people's state.**

**They want to live and let live. But they are ready to die in defence of their right to be free.**

**It is much more than land that occupation deprives man of — it deprives man of his dignity, his freedom and his identity.**

In a few days time the two superpowers will meet in Malta to discuss bilateral relations but the agenda will also include the dramatic changes that have taken place in Eastern Europe. The Middle East will also be on the agenda. Both Presidents Bush and Gorbachev have expressed their enthusiasm and optimism for their proposed meeting. Both view the Malta summit as a meeting that will have a long-term influence on the political map of the world but in particular the major powers.

Since the end of the World War II, the Middle East started to enjoy freedom and independence. But at the same time the Palestinian question was created. In 1947 the United Nations passed Resolution 181 which resolved the divide Palestine, the homeland of the Palestinians into two parts:

a) One part on which a state for the Palestinians was to be established.  
b) A second part on which a state for Jews was to be established.

At that time, Palestine was administered by Britain under the terms of the Mandate. In 1948, Jewish armed gangs pushed out hundreds of thousands of Palestinians from their houses and lands to turn them virtually overnight into refugees in the other part of Palestine and in the neighbouring Arab countries. The result was catastrophic. Since then the Middle East has been in constant turmoil. The region has witnessed several wars. In 1967 Israel occupied the rest of Palestine driving more Palestinians out of their houses and off their land. Two million Palestinians were brought under Israeli occupation. So was East Jerusalem.

It was impossible for the superpowers to create an atmosphere of cooperation and coexistence without diffusing the wars and confusions of the hot regional areas of the world. The diffusing process started, in fact, even before the elaboration of the strategic arms limitation talks and agreement. The United Nations Security Council Resolution to stop the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq was the first sign of a new spirit of cooperation between the two superpowers.

The rest of the world's major regional problems were tackled in view of the new attitude and atmosphere that prevailed. The Central American question, particularly Nicaragua; the Afghan problem and the Namibian problem have since followed.

The Middle East problem, however, remained far from the attention of the superpowers because of its intricate complexity and the fact that the inherent driving forces were not strong enough to put these two great powers on the alert. That remained true until the Dec. 8, 1987 when the Palestinian intifada broke out in occupied Palestine.

Since then, the world community as a whole, the United Nations Security Council and in particular, its five permanent members, focussed their attention on the Middle East in an effort to achieve a comprehensive political settlement.

In a world where change reigns, the Middle East is on the verge of witnessing historical changes. We hope that these changes will be for the good of the whole of mankind everywhere; that these changes will be for protecting human rights in the Middle East; that they will be to protect the democratic rights of man, foremost of which is the right to self-determination.

The restrictions have been vigorously enforced and reinforced by the constant changing of existing laws by the Israeli occupation forces. Current law in

the West Bank is based on the British Emergency Regulations of 1945 when Britain occupied Palestine until 1948. These laws have been inherited and used since 1967 by the Israelis. These draconian laws encompass all aspects of daily life and yet the Israelis since 1967 have managed to create more than another 1,250 military orders in the West Bank and over 900 in the Gaza Strip.

The effect of these laws cannot be underestimated. They affect the economy, our culture to such a point as to prohibit the growing of tomatoes and the picking of wild thyme. Permission has to be obtained for a great number of regular daily activities. The importation, publication, distribution of possession of any printed material is strictly forbidden unless a licence is applied for and approved by the civil administration. This is an extraordinarily strong weapon. Decision can be made at almost random, depending on the mood of the adjudicating official. Building permits, family reunification permits, travel documents, drivers licences and many other everyday papers that you take for granted, vital to leading a normal life, can be withheld often for no reason at all, and always without explanation.

**"The PLO responded positively to the idea: Free and democratic elections to be held in occupied Palestine as a political step in a process that will lead to the end of Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza."**

Human rights in the occupied territories were violated on a daily basis prior to the intifada. Since the birth of the intifada, such violations have continued but on a much greater scale. No aspect of Palestinian society has remained untouched or immune to the occupation. Universities were regularly closed prior to the intifada. All universities have been closed, some, for as long as a full six months.

Palestinian homes are demolished often with no more than half an hour's warning, usually on the pretext that the house was built without approved permission, or that one of the family was involved in activities against the occupation forces. Many older houses have been forcibly sealed.

Literally this means the army seals all entrances and windows with concrete blocks and cement for "security offences".

In the three years prior to the beginning of the intifada, 46 Palestinians were deported, most of them handcuffed and forced at gun point to walk across the border into Jordan. The deportation of Palestinian nationals from their own soil is a flagrant violation of international law and contrary to all humanitarian considerations. Since the intifada started, a further 61 Palestinians have been deported and many others presently in Israeli prisons are awaiting the same fate.

Since the occupation began in 1967, one third of all the male adult population have passed through the Israeli prison system for political and security offences.

All have faced interrogations, and many torture, which takes numerous forms. Israeli torture of Palestinian political prisoners is widely documented by such internationally respected organisations as Amnesty International, by the Sunday Times and even the United States State Department's annual report in 1988 cited Israeli practices as violating Geneva Convention.

Imprisonment, town arrest and administrative detention where detainees are held for a renewable six month period without trial and without the Israeli ever having to press formal charges have affected all families in the occupied territories.

Israeli law allows for a child of 14 to be sentenced to up to twenty years in prison for throwing a single stone at an Israeli target.

Palestinians are detained for a mandatory eighteen days before even the Red Cross or a lawyer is allowed any form of access to them. This period is usually sufficient to beat any suspect into submission. Some even admit to activities and offences of which they did not actually commit.

Mass punishment most often takes the form curfews. Curfew, for the Palestinians, means 24 hour confinement to their homes.

A whole town, village or camp may be kept under curfew for as long as the area commander of the Israeli army sees fit. The longest period suffered by Palestinians living in the occupied territories to curfew was 53 days, endured by the inhabitants of Jalaoun camp near Ramallah in

1988. For 53 days the camp's inhabitants endured no electricity or water, cut-off by the Israelis, and at night had to smuggle basic foodstuffs such as bread into the camp at the risk of being shot at. After two years of the intifada, no other town village or camp has suffered such a period under curfew.

In addition to all the aforementioned measures and conditions, the lack of any form of personal freedom, the excessive censorship of newspapers, the imprisonment of our journalists, the censorship of foreign journalists and their reports, the lack of a national anthem, your flag outlawed, no mention of your country in school text books, the atrocious economic conditions, the open sewers in the refugee camps that overflow in winter when the rain comes, the overcrowding in the camps — two rooms often with more than ten people living eating and sleeping in them, the daily exploitation of our labourers as a cheap source of labour by the Israelis, which led the International Labour Organisation to refer to the Gaza Strip, one of the most densely populated areas on the planet, as "Israel's Soweto." These factors along with the feeling of frustration among the Palestinian people due to the

should have nothing to do with the formation or the designation of the Palestinian delegation and that Israel should have a very right on the formation of the delegation to the proposed negotiations. The Israeli government has insisted to limit the agenda of the talks to one point: elections, preventing any discussion of the peace process.

However, the PLO keeps positive and constructive attitude to the proposed idea. President Arafat announced publicly that the PLO is ready to start negotiations with the State of Israel without preconditions.

One fair!

It is very clear now that the Israeli government is not willing to implement U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 that ask Israel to withdraw from the Arab occupied territories (1967). It is also clear that the Israeli government plans to annex the West Bank and Gaza the same way it had annexed the Syrian Golan Heights. It is also clear that the Israeli government is defying the world community including states that have helped Israel to do so.

What is to be done?

The basic danger that such an Israeli attitude creates is not only the continuation of the deplorable and painful situation prevailing in occupied Palestine. Rather, it is the feeling of frustration that it creates among Palestinians and among the nations of the Middle East. This, more than anything else will open wide the doors of political eruptions all over the Middle East. The intifada might become a Middle East phenomenon and not only a Palestinian one. Such developments will definitely shake the region and turn it unstable at a time in which stability is the most needed factor in a Middle East which is of vital importance to the world.

The responsibility is not any more Palestinian one. It is the responsibility of the world community as a whole and the Security Council of the U.N. in particular. So the two superpowers and the other permanent members of the Security Council have been extending their good efforts to convince Mr. Shamir that the peace process should be initiated. But it is very clear now to the European community, the Security Council including the two superpowers that the Israeli government is manoeuvring to gain time betting on its ability to crush the intifada. But since the intifada is deeply rooted because it expresses the will of the Palestinians to live free, the Israeli occupation forces will do nothing but increase the sufferings of the Palestinian people. The eventual result will be providing opportunities for extremists to blow up the peace process.

That is why it is extremely important that the two superpowers discuss the necessary practical measures to push the peace process forward during the Malta summit.

The European Community can and should play a catalytic role. The Israeli government must realise that the world community will not let it get away with its annexationist ambitions.

On the other hand, the Palestinians will continue their efforts to establish peace. They will also continue their struggle for freedom. Resistance to occupation will continue as long as occupation prevails. Israeli violence will be getting but resistance. It is also important to note that the level of resistance to occupation will be stepped up.

We will go ahead with our plans for the open general strike and the national civil disobedience. But at the same time we will start constructing the institutions of our independent state.

Historical developments could not be stopped by those who are still dreaming of expansion and enslaving others. Such developments will not be created by the heroic resistance of the Palestinian people alone but also by the brave Israelis who realise that the establishment of a Palestinian state is the only factor of stability that will help to establish a lasting peace in the Middle East. Both Palestinians and Israelis who struggle for that are in fact building a better future for the coming generations — Arab and Jewish.

The latest Israeli rejectionist position was expressed by Mr. Shamir by putting two obstructive preconditions to Mr. Baker's five point proposal. Mr. Baker's points aim at paving the way for Palestinian-Israeli dialogue to be held in Cairo. The Israeli government insisted that the PLO

Freedom is what we want and freedom we will get.

Recyclage des déchets en Jordanie

## Les balbutiements d'un secteur d'avenir

Manque de matières premières, cherté des importations, gaspillage, prise de conscience d'une nécessaire protection de l'environnement : autant de paramètres qui ont conduit quelques chefs d'entreprises à envisager, ces dernières années, de recycler les déchets dans le royaume. En 1983, une usine de



30 minutes suffisent pour passer des déchets au rouleau de papier recyclé.

Halté au gaspillage. En Jordanie, comme dans la plupart des pays du monde, la récupération des déchets est en passe de devenir un leitmotiv, tout politique qu'il soit. Les entreprises du royaume y sont d'autant plus sensibles que le manque de ressources naturelles du pays se traduit pour elles par des importations onéreuses. La crise économique aidant, l'addition devient même souvent trop lourde.

Au début des années 80, nombre d'usines ont commencé à ramasser soigneusement leurs propres résidus pour les réutiliser, à l'instar de l'entreprise "Abihi", leader national de la fabrication de boîtes et de contenants en plastique. Depuis 3 ans, son usine de la zone industrielle de Sabath s'est dotée d'une petite unité de recyclage des copeaux et des séries de produits à défauts.

D'autres sont allés plus loin. Ainsi "Jordan Paper and Cardboard Company", installée à Zarqa. Depuis 1983, la JPCC s'est entièrement convertie à la production de papier recyclé.

**Exposition et conférences à Amman**

**L'Intifada a deux ans**

9 décembre 1987 — 9 décembre 1989. Depuis deux ans, la population palestinienne des territoires occupés mène contre Israël une «révolution des pierres». A Amman, s'ouvre aujourd'hui une «semaine de l'Intifada». Conférences et soirées de poésie se succéderont pendant 6 jours, sur fond d'exposition, au centre culturel royal.

Le 9 décembre 1987, tombant à la fin de Gaza la première victime palestinienne de ce qui allait devenir l'Intifada. En deux ans de lutte contre l'occupation israélienne, 613 Palestiniens, âgés en moyenne de 18 ans et demi, ont été tués par les soldats de Tsahal. 70.000 autres ont été blessés, dont la moitié par balles au cours de la révolution des pierres.

La répression israélienne a traduit également par un total de 999 missions défaillantes en guise de représailles, faisant quelque 10.000 sans abri. 13.900 habitants de Gaza et de Cisjordanie se trouvent actuellement dans des camps d'internement et dans les prisons de l'Etat hébreu pour leur participation au soulèvement.

Le centre culturel royal d'Amman inaugure à 16h00 cet après-midi une semaine de commémoration de l'Intifada. Des toiles, évoquant la lutte des Palestiniens pour l'indépendance, figurent notamment au programme des manifestations. Des conférences et deux soirées de poésie (lundi et jeudi) alterneront par ailleurs jusqu'au 14 décembre.

Plusieurs spécialistes de l'histoire palestinienne parleront pour leur part de la vie quotidienne dans les territoires occupés (ce soir, à 17h00) et des forces de l'Intifada et en particulier du rôle majeur des enfants dans le soulèvement (dimanche, à 17h00).

papier de Zarga se lançait dans l'aventure, rejointe en 1987 par un fabricant de plastique d'Amman. Un début timide, qui explique en grande partie le coût élevé des investissements dans ce secteur industriel encore jeune et qui exige une participation de la population pour la collecte des détritus.



La collecte des vieux plastiques: problème numéro un pour l'APICO.

Il s'agit surtout à des emballages souples et à des livres de comptes pour les entreprises". Raison principale: une collecte pas assez sélective.

"Nous ne distinguons que les papiers craft, les feuilles de magazine et les cartons", reconnaît-il, en ajoutant qu'il refuse les journaux, "dont les fibres sont trop médiocres".

L'«Agricultural Plastic Industrial Company», autre pionnier du recyclage en Jordanie, a pour sa part choisi la spécialisation. Établie à Sabath en 1986, elle ne s'intéresse qu'à un type bien précis de plastique: les polyéthylènes, qui lui servent pour la production de quelque 400.000 sacs poubelles par an ou qu'il revend purifiés aux entreprises. "Nous pratiquons une collecte très sélective. Les plastiques sont contrôlés par des employés de l'usine et nous refusons ceux qui ont été fabriqués il y a plus de trois ans", précise le directeur de l'APICO, Adnan Rabadi.

Pour les deux sociétés, le problème numéro un reste la collecte des déchets. "Nous recyclons annuelle-

ment 4.000 tonnes de vieux plastiques. Or, nous avons une capacité de traitement dix fois supérieure. La Jordanie devrait suffire à nos besoins, mais trop de gens ne font pas l'effort de les conserver pour nous les vendre.

Notamment les agriculteurs, anxioux

de provoquer de trop fortes augmenta-

tions des prix."

Quand le gouvernement a par ailleurs rendu les contrôles des eaux usées plus sévères, la JPCC s'est vue

sommée dans la construction d'une sta-

tion d'épuration. "On nous a décidé

à utiliser les papiers usagés dont le

coût est ridiculement bas", poursuit son directeur. Epaulée par des spé-

cialistes européens du papier recyclé,

l'entreprise jordanienne a tenté l'ex-

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Abayeh.

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Une fourmilière artisanale

Le recyclage des métaux n'entre pas dans le paysage

industriel jordanien. Il fait pourtant vivre des dizaines de

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les canettes de soda et autres boissons conditionnées dans le

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### Métaux

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Samedi, le Conseil de l'union économique arabe, membre de la Ligue arabe, a clôturé jeudi à Amman sa 52ème session, au terme de deux jours de travaux. L'assemblée a notamment approuvé dans son communiqué final son budget pour l'année 1990, d'un montant de 1,15 million de dollars. Les représentants des 13 pays membres ont par ailleurs décidé de reporter le début sur le transfert du siège de l'organisation d'Amman au Caire. Les participants ont cependant accepté, à l'invitation du gouvernement égyptien, de tenir leur prochaine session au Caire les 7 et 8 juillet prochains.

Dialogue. L'OLP a adressé à Washington une réponse positive aux propositions Baker, a indiqué jeudi la centrale palestinienne. L'OLP, a déclaré l'un de ses représentants au Caire, est prêt à adopter le plan du secrétaire d'Etat américain, à condition que soit reconduite la représentativité de l'OLP et son droit à intervenir dans la formation de la délégation palestinienne, qui doit discuter avec Tel-Aviv. Parallèlement, l'Etat hébreu, Shamia en tête, semble "encadrer" à accepter la réponse positive de l'Egypte aux propositions américaines, a indiqué jeudi une source diplomatique israélienne.

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## Medical implications of Israeli practices in the occupied West Bank and Gaza

This is the first of a two part article about the medical implications of Israeli practices in the occupied West Bank and Gaza

By Nasri J.S. Khoury, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S (C), D.A.B.N.S.  
Dr. Khoury is neurosurgeon at Palestine Hospital in Amman.

### Introduction

SINCE the beginning of occupation, the medical situation in the occupied West Bank and Gaza has been deteriorating due to specific policies of the Israeli authorities. When the intifada (uprising) started, the strain on the health services became much more severe. Practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in trying to crush the intifada have resulted in a large number of serious injuries. It is most disturbing that in many instances, these injuries have been inflicted in a planned and studied scientific manner. Attempts by anybody trying to alleviate the medical hardships are invariably blocked by the Israeli authorities.

Before discussing the medical services in the occupied territories during the intifada, it is pertinent to review the development of these services over the previous twenty years since the beginning of the occupation. Before 1967, medical services in the West Bank and Gaza were the responsibility of the Jordanian and Egyptian governments respectively. Hospitals were either governmental or non-governmental. After occupation, the Israeli occupation authorities took over the administration of the government hospitals.

### Deterioration of health services during occupation

In keeping with the policy of undermining Palestinian institutions in the occupied territories, the Israeli authorities tried to limit medical development in the area. The maintenance of hospitals was ignored, introduction of new equipment was kept to minimum and little was done to improve the quality of personnel. The rate of deterioration of government health services took an acute turn to the worse towards the mid to late seventies. This coincided with the time the extremist Likud Party took power in Israel.

In 1967, government hospitals numbered twelve and three were about to open. Since then, six

have been closed down by the Israeli authorities and now, only nine are functioning. Ironically a hospital that was being built just before the occupation was transformed by the Israeli authorities to a central police station and another into a prison. The total number of beds available in government hospitals dropped from 2,220 in 1967 to 1,803 in 1985; a decrease of 417 beds. The population of the occupied areas increased by just over 500,000 in that period of time. That is, the number of beds per thousand population dropped by just over half from 2.3 to 1.2 (the ratio in Israel is 6.6 beds per thousand population). The amount of funds allocated by the Israeli authorities to the health services in the occupied territories was also progressively reduced over the twenty two years of occupation. Between 1978 and 1984, Israel increased its health budget from \$1.139 million to \$1.931 million. Its allocation to the West Bank on the other hand was decreased in the same period of time from \$25 million to a mere \$4 million. That is, the Israeli health budget in 1984 was increased to 170 per cent of its value in 1978 while that of the West Bank was slashed to 15 per cent.

The catastrophic deterioration of the government health services forced the non-government hospitals to fill the resultant gap. New hospitals were opened and existing ones tried to expand despite Israeli obstructions to any attempt at development. Building licences for medical facilities were very difficult to obtain and many obstacles were placed in the way of efforts to improve (e.g. levying taxes on donated medicines and medical equipment). Needless to say, the development of the services of the non-government medical sector fell far short of the services in Israel or neighbouring Jordan. However, it was still far better than that of the government sector.

In 1978, the Israeli authorities introduced a "health insurance scheme" in the occupied territories. Those working in government institutions were forced to join while others were given the choice. The services provided were quite inadequate in most instances. When a specific service

was unavailable in Palestinian hospitals was needed (e.g. neurosurgery), patients were transferred to Israeli hospitals. The cost of treatment of any patient transferred to Israeli hospitals was ultimately deducted from the budget allocated by the government to the occupied territories. Ironically, rather than needing subsidy like most other government insurance schemes in the world over, the Israeli health insurance scheme provided a source of income for the occupation authorities.

In December 1987 and on the eve of the intifada, medical services were desperately wanting in the West Bank and Gaza. Government hospitals had deteriorated to a level which would be considered inadequate by most standards and non-government hospitals were struggling desperately to maintain a minimum of standards. It is such a medical service that had to cope with the large number of injured which resulted from practices of the Israeli occupation authorities during the intifada. What made the situation even more serious was the fact that the medical body in the occupied territories was the army with a half dozen or even a dozen separate fractures throughout his body. These fractures were generally preferred but lower limbs were not spared. The head was often hit with the intention of producing an adequate amount of bruising around the eyes making it subsequently difficult for the victim to see. The ribs and the rest of the torso were invariably hit, also adding to the list of injuries. It was not unusual to see a patient having been hit by the army with half a dozen or even a dozen separate fractures throughout his body. These fractures were obviously associated with a variety of soft tissue injuries.

**Patterns of injuries during the intifada**

During the first couple of months of the intifada, the Israeli occupation authorities were taken by surprise at the spontaneity and extent of popular resistance to the occupation army. The initial response was to live ammunition indiscriminately at demonstrators. Such actions caused a number of deaths amongst the youngsters and their funerals generated further demonstrations. By February 1988, the Israeli authorities realised that they had a massive popular uprising on their hands and that their policies were not only failing, but also "adding fuel to the fire." It is then that they felt it necessary to handle the intifada in a "scientific way."

### Breaking bones policy

It was around that time that the so called "breaking bones policy" was introduced. When bones are broken, they have to be placed in a cast for a minimum of eight

weeks until primary healing occurs. It actually takes about six months until complete healing is achieved. During that time, persistent pain, muscle wasting and the risk of re-fracture limits the ability of one to use the area around the broken part. It was with these facts in mind that the Israeli authorities introduced the "breaking bones policy."

The implementation of this policy entailed seizing the largest number of civilians who were at risk of demonstrating and breaking their bones. Usually, it was those demonstrating that were seized and beaten but on many occasions, youngsters would be chosen at random for these beatings. Soldiers would either use their hands, clubs or big rocks to inflict maximal injury to the largest number of bones in the body. The upper limbs were generally preferred but lower limbs were not spared. The head was often hit with the intention of producing an adequate amount of bruising around the eyes making it subsequently difficult for the victim to see. The ribs and the rest of the torso were invariably hit, also adding to the list of injuries. It was not unusual to see a patient having been hit by the army with half a dozen or even a dozen separate fractures throughout his body. These fractures were obviously associated with a variety of soft tissue injuries.

### Automatic stone thrower

When the "breaking bones policy" failed to contain the intifada, the Israeli authorities devised other means to combat the crowds. One of these was the automatic stone thrower. This was a machine which had a container full of stones and a mechanical arm that repeatedly ejected these stones. Stones would hit crowds inflicting a variety of injuries. This was considered to be an efficient way to control crowds.

### Tear gas

By far the most commonly used weapon against demonstrators is tear gas. At least two types are used: CS (Orthochlorobenzylidene malonitrile) and CN (Chloroacetonaphone) gas. These are composed of chemical toxins that, in relatively small doses, act as irritants to the eyes and mucous membrane of the respiratory tract from the nose all

the way down to the lungs. They cause a burning sensation and result in excessive secretions. In large doses, tear gas penetrates the alveolar lining of the lungs and enters the blood stream from where it is circulated throughout the body affecting all organs. If exposure is massive, loss of consciousness may result. If, on the other hand, direct contact to skin occurs, chemical burns are caused. Cases of epilepsy and encephalopathy have been reported after exposure to tear gas.

Tear gas is not meant to be used in confined spaces and when it is, the chemicals penetrate the furniture and are re-emitted subsequently over a number of ensuing days. Most frequently, tear gas is fired into the demonstrating crowds. However, on many occasions it has been fired into buildings including hospitals and schools. A particularly unpleasant practice is firing tear gas into homes during curfew.

Demonstrating children often pick up the gas canisters and throw them back at the soldiers. In response to this, the Israeli army devised a canister with a rubber casing that continues to bounce around upon hitting the ground until it has been completely spent.

To date, nobody has ever used tear gas as frequently nor for as long a time as the Israelis. Scientific data on the effect of tear gas on the body is rather scarce. Of particular concern is the long term effect of tear gas following repeated exposure. It is quite likely that this repeated exposure would cause a variety of lung, liver and other organ diseases. Chemical toxins are known to be carcinogenic and it is a matter of great concern that those exposed to enough tear gas over the last two years may present with a variety of cancers in the future.

**Rubber bullets**

The commonest type of missile used by the Israeli army for crowd control is the rubber bullet. The term rubber bullet is actually a misnomer because it is composed of a relatively large steel core surrounded by a layer of rubber. It weighs 3.5 grammes. Their use in civilian confrontation is most devastating on the victim. Not only is the acute injury most disabling but because of the wide diameter of the bullet, its heavy weight gives it a great deal of injurious potential. Rubber bullets are supposed to be fired from a distance in excess of 100 metres away from the victim so that its velocity is sufficiently reduced by the time it hits the target. Frequently, Israeli soldiers fire rubber bullets at very close distances. Because the bullets have a metal core and are thus heavy, while they are travelling at high velocity, they can and do penetrate the body. When they do, the damage they produce would be just like any other penetrating missile. That is, dangerous injury and death may result as has been reported on many occasions. Because some Israeli soldiers are under the false impression that rubber bullets are harmless, the liberal use of these bullets has resulted in a significant increase in the number of injuries.

Another characteristic of bullets is the hardness of the metal from which they are made. Soft nosed bullets, as opposed to the harder so called full metal jacket, fragment upon impact particularly after hitting a relatively hard material such as bone. After fragmentation, the single bullet would give rise to a number of smaller missiles that travel in many different directions causing damage in each separate track. This characteristic further adds to the injuring capacity of the bullet and its potential for causing extensive damage.

The use of soft nosed high velocity bullets has continued throughout the intifada and many civilians have been mortally wounded. Others surviving the injury invariably go through a stormy course of recovery often suffering serious complications and long term disability due to the extensive nature of the injury.

One structure that is particularly vulnerable to rubber bullets is the eye. It is a soft structure that is exposed and thus susceptible to serious injury. There have been a number of eye injuries reported from rubber bullets. The injury is usually so severe that removal of the eye is necessary.

**Live ammunition**

By far the most deadly weapon used by the Israeli army is live ammunition. The bullets used are characterised according to their speed, weight and the type of metal of which they are made. High velocity bullets are classified as such when they travel at a speed higher than 750 metres per second. Upon hitting the body, the energy of the bullet is translated into shock waves which travel from the bullet track to the surrounding tissues at the speed of sound causing a great deal of tissue damage. The initial sudden expansion causes a temporary tract much wider than the primary missile tract. As a result, a vacuum is formed which sucks foreign debris into the primary tract and may also cause local blood vessel and nerve damage because of the cavitation forces

thus created. The kinetic energy of any missile is the product of its mass and velocity. The M16 and Uzi submachine guns which are most commonly used by the Israeli army have a muzzle velocity of 1,000 metres per second and use bullets that weigh 3.5 grammes. Their use in civilian confrontation is most devastating on the victim. Not only is the acute injury most disabling but because of the wide diameter of the bullet, its heavy weight gives it a great deal of injurious potential. Rubber bullets are supposed to be fired from a distance in excess of 100 metres away from the victim so that its velocity is sufficiently reduced by the time it hits the target. Frequently, Israeli soldiers fire rubber bullets at very close distances. Because the bullets have a metal core and are thus heavy, while they are travelling at high velocity, they can and do penetrate the body. When they do, the damage they produce would be just like any other penetrating missile. That is, dangerous injury and death may result as has been reported on many occasions. Because some Israeli soldiers are under the false impression that rubber bullets are harmless, the liberal use of these bullets has resulted in a significant increase in the number of injuries.

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## Israel attempts to ban song on intifada

JERUSALEM. (Agencies) — Hardline directors of the state broadcasting authority angered leftist politicians and pop music fans Wednesday by attempting to ban two songs protesting Israel's handling of the Palestinian uprising.

The records are by two of Israel's most popular women singers. Hava Alberstein and Nurit Galron.

Shlomo Kor, deputy chairman of the Broadcasting Authority and an appointee of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud party, called the songs PLO propaganda which served Israel's enemies.

The Labour Party, junior partner in the ruling coalition, disagreed and Education Minister Yitzhak Navon delayed the ban to allow an appeal.

A decision to ban the songs was taken in a split vote by the Broadcasting Authority's board of directors against the wishes of its

chairman, Aharon Harel, a Labour appointee.

Alberstein's song, "One kid goat" uses a tune sung at passover and invokes the history of the Jews as victims of oppression to protest against the army's "iron fist" policies in combating the uprising.

Tonight I have another question:

How long will this cycle of terror continue?

And Tel Aviv is partying.

Living, eating and drinking.

No, don't tell me about a girl who lost her eye.

This makes me feel bad, bad.

Today I don't know what I am.

Galon's song, "the flood will follow us" alludes to the biblical story of Noah's Ark and protests against the nation's apathy over

the two-year-old revolt in which nearly 600 Arabs have been killed by Israeli troops or civilians.

There is a state of stones and petrol bombs.

There is Tel Aviv burning. With nightclubs and acts of robbery.

There is a state of rebels oozing their wounds.

It is possible to think that Israeli soldiers go out every morning, shoot for no reason and take out the eyes of Arab girls.

This is a song of the uprising and we simply have to take it off the radio, television and army radio," he said.

Galon said the broadcast authority's decision proved her lyrics to be true. "Everyone is closing his eyes and now they are also trying to close our mouths."

"This decision hurts, more on the level of Israeli society than on a personal level... it is very bad from the viewpoint of the society and freedom of speech," she said.

the Palestine Liberation Organisation".

"This is a political protest and cannot be heard as entertainment on the television and radio," he said.

He said Galron's song supported the uprising.

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This is a song of the uprising and we simply have to take it off the radio, television and army radio," he said.

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"This decision hurts, more on the level of Israeli society than on a personal level... it is very bad from the viewpoint of the society and freedom of speech," she said.

Palestinian woman fights the occupation

## Israelis disguise themselves in order to nab Palestinians

By Sergei Shargorodsky  
The Associated Press

KAFF KADDUM, occupied WEST BANK (AP) — Israeli soldiers have been spotted wearing civilian clothes, masks or even the traditional embroidered dresses of Arab women in their effort to capture leaders of the Palestinian uprising.

The tactic of disguise, along with the commandeering of cars with West Bank or Gaza Strip license plates, is designed to fool the lookouts who often guard entrances to Palestinian villages and camps.

On Nov. 21, two 20-year-old men who suffered gunshots in the West Bank town of Jenin and told doctors they were in a car fired on by Jewish settlers or other Israelis in civilian clothes.

The army later confirmed two men were shot near Jenin, but

said those who fired on them were soldiers who had ordered the car to stop. A spokesman refused comment when asked if the soldiers were wearing standard Western dress.

The pattern of disguise has been emerging for the past three months. During that time, at least four Palestinians have been killed in the Gaza Strip by men who arrived in civilian cars and opened fire on people demonstrating or painting graffiti, Palestinian reporters said. Army spokesman confirmed that two of the men were shot by soldiers, but the army has consistently declined official comment on whether the soldiers were using disguises.

Army spokesman Col. Naftali Sbari, asked about the tactic, said the army "does not reveal

soldiers opened fire after being attacked with stones and metal bars. No references to disguises were made.

details of its operational activities.

But a military source said that security forces use disguises to

capture Palestinian activists who attack Arabs accused of collaborating with Israel.

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## Life in the intifada

By Mariam M. Shahin

AS the third year of the popular Palestinian uprising (intifada) begins, the steadfastness of the Arabs in Palestine is increasingly being tested.

Eyewitnesses reports from the West Bank and Gaza Strip indicate that living conditions of Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories are worsening. Two such eyewitnesses spoke to the Jordan Times about "the facts and the horrors of life under occupation as the intifada lives on." The eyewitnesses do not associate themselves with any political group or organisation. They do not, however, claim to be indifferent onlookers to the situation in the occupied territories. Their avowed aim is to provide professional know-how to the Palestinians under occupation. Their true identity is withheld for obvious reasons.

At the risk of sounding rhetorical, one does not, once again, want to say that major human rights violations are taking place in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories and that the horrors of occupation have scarred and altered the face of Palestinian society. So, that will not be done here. But two people — one man, Steven, and one woman, Norma — agreed to talk about their firsthand experience of life under occupation during the intifada.

### The Hospitals

In the West Bank cities of Nablus, Hebron and Ramallah, Norma, a volunteer MD serving in hospitals in the three cities at various intervals, is growing more frustrated by the continued decrease of medical supplies.

As curfews are increasingly being imposed, especially in Nablus, badly needed medical supplies often never reach their destinations. "Of course, the problem is not just the medical supplies; it's the medical attention that victims of the intifada are getting or rather not getting," Norma says.

Since the beginning of the intifada all government hospitals in the territories have so drastically raised their fees that almost no intifada victim could feasibly afford to get treatment at those hospitals. Furthermore, the occupation authorities have imposed a complete ban on local and international journalists wishing to visit public hospitals. The only medical attention that the intifada victims can now receive is through private hospitals — which have limited beds and resources but which are nevertheless willing to treat victims for free.

"The last hospital that I worked in had about 80 beds, which were always full since the intifada victims are growing into the thousands now," Norma said. "Most of the injuries were caused by beatings, shootings and tear-gas inhalation. I have seen Israeli patrols dragging intifada victims out of ambulances and beating them up, and God knows where they take them afterwards," she said.

"They say that the only medicine given to Palestinians under detention is aspirin, which would not do for bullet wounds. Wherever I was working army patrols were always crashing into the hospital, pushing and showing and sometimes beating up doctors and nurses. That was before they pull the injured off the operating tables into the army jeeps. Once they took a boy off the operating table before I could close him up. Just the other day the Israelis shot dead an ambulance driver while he was driving patients to the hospital. All this happens under normal circumstances. It is more different when there is a curfew."

According to news reports and people coming from the territories curfews are increasing, and in Gaza and cities like Nablus curfews have lasted up to 17 days. "During a curfew the Palestine Red Crescent ambulances have to get permission to move around. But that permission is frequently denied. So there are often no ambulances to get the patients to the hospitals and since there is a curfew no-one can get the patients to any of the hospitals," according to Norma.

### The dead

While living victims of the intifada have difficulties in even staying in hospitals, the families of martyrs have an even more awkward time burying their dead. "The Israelis are not allowing funerals of martyrs to take place these days, for reasons that only they can explain. So what is happening is that hospital staff bind, cover and hide the bodies of martyrs so that the Israelis won't find the bodies and so that bereaved families can bury them quietly. I have frequently opened hospital closets and found wrapped up martyrs falling on me. Some-

Although some Islamic groups and organisations claim that it was Hamas that played an essential role in triggering the beginning of the intifada, Steven is quick to point out that it was not. "A group called the Islamic Jihad, which are the avowed enemies of Hamas, were active in causing the initial spark of the intifada which was characterised by a series of incidents such as the slaying of the escapees, the initial protests and the car accident. In the first two to three months there was not a single Hamas martyr," he says.

Although speculations were made by the press that the apparent success of Islamists and the Muslim Brotherhood in the Jordanian parliamentary elections in November reflected the popularity of the Islamists in the territories, Steven insists that it was "no more than a moral boost for Hamas."

Norma and Steven also believe that the failure of the Israelis to divide the Palestinians into Christians and Muslims has strengthened the view that most Palestinians under occupation want a secular state. It doesn't mean they are not attached to Islam but they certainly don't seem to want an Islamic state," Steven says.

"No matter what, all Palestinians in the territories have the same primary goal, to keep the intifada going," Norma asserts.

"For now," Norma says, "everyone is avoiding conflict between ideological groups because they know they will all be losers if they are divided. The non-Islamists are upset that Hamas has refused to enter a national consensus, but it has not gone further."

### Women

Initially it appeared that the role of the Palestinian women in the intifada would mean a real change of their role in Palestinian society. "Women were out in the streets, getting beaten up, injured and sometimes imprisoned and killed," Norma says. But as in many conflicts around the world, her role seems to have got only more complicated and non-fulfilling by any yardstick.

"Yes, I would say that the role of the Palestinian woman has changed since the intifada began. Now there is more pressure on her. She is sharing the economic burden, especially when the family's breadwinner is injured, imprisoned or killed. Women are more economically restrained, being forced by de facto circumstances to live on a subsistence level and are being restrained more than ever by social controls," says Norma.

"In spite of the Israeli presence, the Palestinians are trying to build an economic infrastructure to make themselves more self-sufficient. There are all sorts of factories, even a clothing manufacturer that is doing very well. In Gaza a glass factory is making glass with the kufiyyah pattern and Allahu Akbar written on it. But the Israelis are doing their best to prevent the Palestinians from becoming economically independent. Recently the Israeli manufacturing association claimed that pasta factory in Beit Sahour was illegal because the packaging was in the colours of the Palestinian flag. And when the Israelis impose curfews they simply stamp some of the businesses, such as the dairy factory," Norma insists.

**Religion**

Steven says that some men have explained to him that despite the fact that they are not deeply religious they impose the wearing of the headscarf on their mothers, sisters and wives for social reasons. "Gaza is conservative," they say, "there is therefore no need to wear short skirts and show off how nice your hair is. It's no time for that, we are at war." I understand the argument of some stringencies in time of conflict, but when people who claim to be members of Marxist-Leninist thought make their sisters stay at home and wear headscarves, they may be deviating from their avowed views substantially," Steven says.

International and Israeli papers have increasingly printed stories that the influence of Islamic movements, such as Hamas in Gaza, is increasing as the intifada continues. Steven and Norma, both non-Muslim Europeans, feel that such assessments are incorrect.

"I frequently go and stay in Gaza, which is very different from the West Bank. But from living with people in the camps and talking to Hamas members and non-Islamists as well I think it would be safe to say that the spread of the Islamic movement has come to a halt. The Israeli press in particular have exaggerated the actual influence among Palestinians of organisations such as Hamas," Steven says.

Norma, who recently visited Gaza, says that from talking to people she concluded that, on a political level, Hamas has gained recognition since the intifada began but is by no means an organisation to which the majority of Palestinians would subscribe.

"Because the majority of the Palestinians are Muslims there is a certain almost romantic appeal of an Islamic movement that advocates the liberation of all of Palestine. But the Palestinians are a very politicised and realistic group and there is a big difference between latent support and active membership," Norma concludes.



## Heavy toll on both sides

By Eileen Alt Powell  
The Associated Press

### OCCUPIED JERUSALEM

The Palestinian uprising against Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip has taken a heavy toll on life and lifestyles.

More than 820 people have died in the past two years, according to a tally kept by the Associated Press.

They include 625 Palestinians killed by Israeli soldiers or civilians and 154 Palestinians slain by fellow Arabs, most on suspicion of collaboration with Israel. Forty-three Israelis have died in the violence, including 11 soldiers.

According to the Israel information centre for human rights in the occupied territories, a research centre set up by liberal and left-leaning Israelis, the Palestinian fatalities include 132 boys and girls younger than 16.

Most of them were killed in stone-throwing and other demonstrations against the Israelis.

According to the U.N. Relief and Works Agency, which oversees relief programmes for Palestinian refugees, nearly 40,000 Palestinians have suffered injuries ranging from tear gas inhalation to beatings and gunshot wounds. The army puts the Palestinian injury total at 6,926.

The army spokesman's office says 2,438 Israelis have been wounded, including 1,635 soldiers.

Sixty Palestinians have been deported and about 40,000 jailed over the past two years. Some 9,142 remain in prison now, including 1,562 "administrative detainees" held without charge or trial.

Economically, both sides have lost, too.

Nahum Lev, chief economist at Bank Hapoalim, estimates Israel's economic growth this year was reduced by about a half-per cent, or the equivalent of \$200 million, because of business disruptions and trade losses stemming from the uprising.

The toll in the first year was about \$600 million, Israeli economists estimated.

In the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, total goods and services produced have shrunk by at least 25 per cent, from about \$1.5 billion in 1987 to about \$1.125 billion now, Awartani estimates.

"People are suffering," said Hisbollah Awartani, a leading Palestinian economist. "I'm not optimistic about 1990, either."

Lev believes the impact on Israel is decreasing because the economy has more or less adjusted to new realities.

He noted, for example, that many companies are hiring Israelis to replace Palestinians.

## Two years on, where do we go from here?

By P.V. Vivekanand

AS the Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip enters a third year Saturday with no signs of abating, there are many unanswered questions. Are the occupied territories being turned into another Northern Ireland — endemic violence and counter-violence with little impact on the international scene?

What are the options of the Palestinians at this point in time, continued protests and stone-throwings and making it intolerable for the Israelis to govern the territories, both politically and economically? Could there ever be a political solution enshrining the Palestinian quest for an independent state? And, if there has to be a political solution, what further prices will the Palestinians have to pay to realize it?

Whatever other questions hang in the air, the Palestinians in the occupied territories appear determined to pay whatever price it takes to continue the revolution of the stones. But one of the main dangerous pitfalls round the corner is increased use of firearms against the occupation forces, which could herald a totally new phase in the hitherto-restrained revolt.

"It will bring in a completely new kind of ballgame," commented an Arab diplomat in Amman. "The Israelis appear to be waiting for just such a justification to tighten the screws against the Palestinians. The inherent danger is not only on the ground but also in the form of mass expulsion of Palestinians from the Israeli tax payer since 'the residents of the occupied territories' pay an 'occupation tax' to the occupation authorities."

This argument was challenged by at least one town in the West Bank. Residents of Beit Sahour, a town near Bethlehem, defied Israeli demands for taxes and refused to pay anything. The result: a month-long curfew and siege of the town and confiscation of residents' property (some estimates put the total value of such seized goods at \$5 million). "But, Beit Sahour has set an example for other West Bank towns to follow," commented an Asian diplomat in Amman. "It showed that refusal to pay taxes to the Israelis could really touch off a raw never in the Israeli system which has traditionally depended on Palestinians themselves to financially support the occupation."

resistance movement, Hamas, the dominant group in the Gaza Strip. "Statements by Fathi Siqagi in Gaza and Abdul Aziz Odeh in Lebanon calling for the liberation of all of Palestine — from the Mediterranean to the Jordan River — reflect the Iranian influence," he says. Siqagi is one of the leaders of Islamic Jihad which is believed to be in de facto control of Hamas in Gaza. Odeh, another Hamas activist, was expelled by the occupation authorities to Lebanon in mid-1989.

Israeli officials have admitted that the uprising has taken a heavy toll on the economy of the occupied territories in addition to the "security" risks that every Israeli Jew faces while moving around in the occupied territories. But, according to West Bank researcher Meron Benvenisti, occupation is not a burden on the Israeli tax payer since "the residents of the occupied territories" pay an "occupation tax" to the occupation authorities."

That brings up the question of options of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) one year after renouncing violence and opting for a "moderate strategy" for peace but getting virtually nowhere near its avowed goal of convening an international peace conference that it hopes will thrash out a formula based on an independent state.

But Keilani believes that the American-initiated moves for convening a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue is a "non-recurring opportunity for the PLO and it should take up the challenge and seek to push for more from the Israelis."

Obviously, Keilani does not believe that the "autonomy" arrangement that Israel is offering at the "light at the end of the tunnel" is not the Zionist state's bottom line.

"There is no such thing, as bottom line for Israel or its leaders," Keilani argued. "Anyone who studied Israel's pattern of political behaviour can see that it is a strategy for the Israeli leaders to issue provocative statements aimed at drawing Arab response, which, they hope, will be sub-servient to their designs and plans."

"The PLO should accept the challenge and prove that it has the political acumen and moral stature to diplomatically seek what they want from Israel, and the proposed dialogue is an opportunity to do that," accord-

ing to Keilani. Furthermore, he argues, "time is not on the side of the Arabs, particularly that hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews are expected to arrive in Israel and could be settled in the occupied territories, thus further reducing the chances of Israel re-taking the territories."

According to Abu Jaber, however, the PLO has five options at this point in time:

— It can maintain its "peaceful course" and give it some more time to see where it goes.

"Obviously, it is clear that it is getting nowhere because of the Israeli and American positions which want peace on Israel's own terms," concedes Abu Jaber.

— The PLO can threaten to call off its "moderate course" and accept the "terrible" price such a stand will extract from the Palestinian leadership as well as lost hopes to establish an independent Palestinian state.

— It can turn its struggle into a "totally violent" liberation movement at whatever the price "come hell or high water" and reaffirm the decades-old call for liberation from "water to water" — meaning all of Palestine.

— It can enact a "created scenario" where "splinter Palestinian groups" resort to increased forms of armed struggle while the PLO leadership maintains its "inability to control such factions and denounces such actions."

— The final option, which Abu Jaber believes is the most "real," is going back to the 1985 agreement on political coordination with Jordan and work towards a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. But, he warns, "it needs genuine feelings and understanding of the situation and firm confidence in each other."

"The financial and human resources of the PLO are vast," he points out. "Coupled with the enormous diplomatic and political resources of Jordan, they could bring in new realities into the scene."

In Abu Jaber's hypothesis, the final option "could lead to any-

"Don't forget," he says, "first and foremost King Hussein is a nationalist and he will make concessions to a certain level and to certain ideas and nowhere beyond. The same also applies to the Jordanian people."

"Even if the Palestinian people were to vanish from the face of earth today, the Jordanians will still have to say a lot about Palestine, Jerusalem, the holy places and Arab rights," he asserts.

# Economy

## Iran starts currency reform

NICOSIA (R) — Iran announced Thursday it was reducing the cost of dollars sold to importers by about 18 per cent.

The move, which amounts to an upward revaluation of the rial for some purposes, signals a considerable success in attracting currency trade away from the black market to official dealings at a "competitive rate" introduced two months ago.

It should also help curb inflation by making imports cheaper.

Speaking on Tehran radio, central bank governor Mohammad Hosseini Adeli said the new rate of 800 riyals per dollar would take effect Saturday.

The "competitive rate" applies to imports by a growing number of state-related enterprises and purchases of dozens of items by private businessmen. It started at 1,000 to the dollar on Oct. 8 and had been set daily at 975 to the dollar by the central bank since Oct. 24.

The official rate, used for government dealings and subsidised basic commodities, remains about 72 riyals to the dollar.

Adeli said the stronger rate for the rial reflected the balance of payment and demand for foreign exchange.

"It will have a very positive effect because it will reduce the cost of production and create grounds for higher employment,

production and supply, leading to reduced prices," he said.

Introduction of the new rate two months ago has been the most important step by President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani's government to bring order to an economy emerging from a decade of war and revolutionary upheaval.

Ali Pakpour, a London-based Iranian foreign exchange dealer, said the rate announced Thursday was fair for now and might go down even further as the government's financial situation improved.

"They have realised that they should make it easier for the people, but one should not expect a return to the 70-rial dollar," he told Reuters by telephone.

He said black market dealings had declined greatly since the central bank began dealing at the "competitive rate".

Before the 1979 Islamic revolution, all Iranians could buy foreign exchange at the official rate without restriction from the government finish with petrodollars.

The decline in Iran's oil revenue and the cost of the 1980-88 war against Iraq pushed the value of the dollar on the open market to 20 times the official rate.

Tehran residents say prices of some commodities, such as butter and cooking oil, have declined over the past two months but there has not been an overall fall.

Tehran radio, monitored in Nicosia, said the central bank would introduce another exchange rate called "service rate" Sunday.

It will apply to travellers and those who need foreign exchange for studies or medical care abroad but do not qualify to buy at the official rate.

State banks would also buy foreign currency from individuals and enterprises at the service rate, the radio said.

Dollars under the "service rate" are expected to be cheaper than the competitive rate but more expensive than the official rate.

In another report, the radio said the Tehran stock exchange was increasing its two-hour working days to five per week, from the previous three, to cope with growing demand for investment.

It said shares worth 744 million riyals (\$10.3 million) were traded on the exchange over the past week — about one-fifth of the volume for the eight months to

Nov. 21.

The government is encouraging investment in shares as an alternative to currency speculation and other inflationary activities.

Adeli said last week the government was drawing up lists of financially-sound state-run firms to put on sale at the stock exchange.

In other reform ideas, Iranian First Vice-President Hassan Ibrahim Habibi suggested Thursday that government offices be moved out of Tehran, celebrating its 200th year as the capital with growing congestion and pollution.

Habibi, opening an exhibition of documents and pictures tracing Tehran's history, was quoted by Tehran radio as saying transferring the capital elsewhere could ease the city's problems.

The proposal was first mooted before the 1979 revolution which touched off a new round of migration from the countryside.

Among the problems facing Tehran's population of 6.7 million are air pollution, inadequate public transport, housing shortages and widespread petty crime.

## 'Poor need assets, jobs not assistance'

PARIS (R) — Official aid to the world's poorest countries should concentrate less on delivering food packages and more on giving the hungry the means to support themselves, the OECD said in a report.

Emergency aid in the form of food for the starving in such countries as Ethiopia and Sudan remain vital, the Paris-based think-tank's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) said in its 1989 report.

But rich nations needed to be more attentive to the plight of the 700 million people in the world who do not eat enough to lead a productive life, the committee of the 24-nation Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) added.

"Most of the 700 million are not hungry because of drought or civil war. Most are hungry in a much less dramatic way because they lack assets and employment," the DAC said.

These people go hungry even when food is available on local markets because they have no means of buying it.

"At bottom, the most important single action donors could take to reduce hunger would be to support developing country strategies to increase agricultural production and... to increase income in rural areas," the DAC said.

It said direct feeding had emotional appeal but was appropriate only in emergencies or for the unemployed, while the alternative strategy advocated in the report met the criteria for sustainable development.

Only Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden exceeded the United Nations target of providing 0.7 per cent of gross national product in aid, it noted. France contributed 0.72 per cent if aid to its own overseas territories was included.

Development aid must aim to get all the people participating in production, to give a fairer share-out of benefits.

The DAC consists of the EC Commission plus all OECD nations except Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain and Turkey.

The report said DAC members provided about \$48 billion in development aid in 1988, slightly more than 85 per cent of all concessional aid provided by sovereign nations.

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SEOUL (AP) — Eight more South Korean companies have received permission to invest in China, bringing to 19 the number of firms authorised to do business in the communist nation. The International Private Economic Council of Korea (IPECK), a semi-government body which oversees investments in communist countries, said eight more firms had received permission from the Bank of Korea to pursue Chinese investment. South Korea and China have no diplomatic relations. IPECK said it had approved 12 of 24 applications filed since last April. Ten pending and two were returned for more information, it said. Most investments are for less than \$1 million and are made by small and medium-sized firms, IPECK said. Investments approved have included joint ventures for building glassware and electronics factories and one for going into the production of hamburgers. Trade between South Korea and China was valued at \$3.1 billion last year, about 84 per cent of Seoul's overall trade with the communist world.

### AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

	Buy	Sell
Thursday, December 7, 1989		
Central Bank official rates		
Deutschmark	364.2	367.8
Swiss franc	404.7	408.7
French franc	106.6	107.7
Japanese yen (for 100)	445.8	450.3
Dutch guilder	323.0	326.2
Swedish crown	101.5	102.5
Italian lira (for 100)	49.4	49.9
Belgian franc (for 10)	172.2	173.9

### Amman Financial Market weekly trading

Following is a summary of trading during last week and the previous week:

	Dec. 2-6	Nov. 25-29
Daily average	JD 1,659,618	JD 2,178,133
Total volume	JD 8,398,091	JD 8,712,531
Total shares	5,071,695	3,785,083
No. of contracts	4,727	4,440
Sectoral trading:		
Industrial	JD 5,305,105	JD 6,187,674
(63.9%)	(71.0%)	
Financial	JD 1,644,510	JD 1,445,327
(19.8%)	(16.6%)	
Service		
Insurance		
Share price index	136.5	135.3
No. of companies	59	62
Price movement (rise)	33	22
(decline)	19	17
(stable)	7	13

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling	1.5770.80	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.1625/35	Canadian dollar
	1.7735/42	Deutschmarks
	2.0025/32	Dutch guilders
	1.5940/50	Swiss francs
	37.24/28	Belgian francs
	6.0575/0625	French francs
	1307.1308	Italian lire
	144.20/30	Japanese yen
	6.3525/75	Norwegian crowns
	6.7875/7925	Danish crowns
	6.8800/50	U.S. dollars
One ounce of gold	409.15/409.65	

### WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — The market ended the week on an easier note in featureless trading as index futures moved sharply lower. The All Ordinaries index fell 9.7 to 1,626.1.

TOKYO — A technical correction and some early index-linked selling dragged share prices down after an almost uninterrupted four-week rally. The Nikkei index fell 134.05 to 37,724.06.

HONG KONG — Share prices ended in quiet trade with brokers blaming poorer performances in New York and Tokyo. The Hang Seng index shed 15.89 to finish at 2,754.11.

SINGAPORE — Selected buying alternated with profit-taking. The Straits Times index shed 0.58 to 1,444.96.

BOMBAY — New Industry Minister Ajit Singh promised liberal economic policies, sending the Bombay index up 23.99 points to 756.08.

FRANKFURT — Profit-taking checked the boom which has resulted from political change in East Germany. The DAX index ended at 1,650.79, a loss of 13.29. "Correction had to come at some point," a dealer said. "The market has risen incredibly in the past few weeks."

ZURICH — Wall Street's weak Thursday close and high Swiss interest rates discouraged investors. The all-share index lost 3.8 points to 1,436.5 in slow trade.

PARIS — American employment data raised hopes of easier U.S. credit. The CAC 40 index gained 13.66 points to 1,979.29.

LONDON — Short-covering ahead of the two week account gave selected shares exaggerated gains. At 1626 GMT the FTSE index was up 16.8 points to 2,363.5.

NEW YORK — November jobs data showed signs of economic weakness, boosting hopes for lower interest rates. At 1624 GMT the Dow Jones industrials were up 17.23 to 2,735.5.

### THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"Living...that's one of the little things he does to annoy me."

### JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.  
Answer here:  -   
(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: GRAVE POKED BUTTER SOCIAL  
Answer: What the canine member of the Boy Scouts was called—A "BEAGLE" SCOUT

### ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

#### CAEU widens financial scope

AMMAN (Petra) — Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary-General Hassan Ibrahim Thursday praised the outcome of the 52nd session which was held in Amman at the level of ministers of economy and trade. Ibrahim voiced appreciation to the efforts made by the participating delegations and lauded the positive atmosphere in which the discussions took place. Ibrahim said that the council approved the recommendations made by a six-member ministerial committee to reconsider the contributions of various Arab countries to the council's budget with a view to broadening the basis of participation in financing the council's annual projects. The council adopted a number of recommendations giving preference to the products of the Arab occupied territories, provided that the Palestinian parties concerned, in cooperation with the council's secretariat and the Jordanian authorities, agree on a mechanism to implement these recommendations. The council decided to accept Egypt's invitation to host the 53rd session in Cairo on June 6, 1990.

#### ACC housing panels meet this week

BAGHDAD (Petra) — The various joint committees emanating from the ACC housing and reconstruction agreement, endorsed during Samaa summit, will hold several meetings this month. The panel entrusted with unifying technical terms and organising contracts and tenders will meet in Baghdad Saturday while the committee in charge of unifying the organisation structures and names will meet in Samaa Monday. The committee, entrusted with unifying the meteorology and specifications will meet in Cairo Tuesday.

#### Arab antibiotic project commences

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Construction of the 22 million Iraqi dinar antibiotic industries project officially started Thursday. The project is currently being carried out by the Arab Company for Antibiotic Industries, an affiliate of the Amman-based Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances (ACDIMA).

#### Japanese visit industrial city

AMMAN (Petra) — Director-General of the Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation, Fayed Subeimat, Thursday briefed a visiting Japanese delegation on the industrial investment opportunities in Jordan and the existing cooperation between Jordan and Japan. The delegation briefed Subeimat on the Japanese investments abroad and particularly in the Middle East. At the end of their visit, the delegation members toured the industrial city.

#### Bulgaria reveals foreign debt figure

SOFIA (R) — Bulgaria's new communist leaders, anxious to salvage the country's deteriorating economy, have revealed foreign currency debts of some \$10 billion, the official BTA news agency has said. "We are hoping that a Communist Party plenum on Dec. 11 will give more exact figures," said Ilse Grosser of the Vienna institute for Comparative International Economic Studies. Bulgaria has undergone a whirlwind of political change since the ousting of former leader Todor Zhivkov last month after 35 years in power, and new leader Petar Mladenov has pledged to introduce long-awaited Soviet-style reforms. BTA said Zarev criticised Zhivkov's economic policies which had brought the country's economy to crisis point and outlined a number of rescue measures. "This will be achieved by the introduction of various forms of ownership, development of the private economy and cooperative activity, by establishing a modern taxation system and planning from below," he said.

#### E. Germany drafts joint ventures law

EAST BERLIN (R) — The East German cabinet has drawn up a draft law on joint ventures with foreign companies and sent it to parliament, a government spokesman has said. Wolfgang Meyer told a

# Sports

## Italians putting on the ritz for soccer draw

ROME (AP) — Show biz rivals suspense in Saturday's World Cup draw, as some of Italy's finest artists provide a glided frame for a 55-minute transmission expected to draw 2 billion viewers.

The ceremony, to be broadcast live to more than 80 countries, is expected to have the largest number of television spectators in history. The 1985 live aid rock concert holds the current audience record with 1.5 billion.

On Thursday, the FIFA World Cup committee named Italy, Argentina, Brazil, West Germany, Belgium, and England as the six tournament seeds.

The selection of England over Spain as the sixth seed was criticised by Spanish team manager Luisito Suarez, who said that his squad "had been cheated out of its rightful position because of

security concerns."

As a seed, England can now be assigned to play its first-round matches in Cagliari on the island of Sardinia, where officials believe the country's often violent fans can be better controlled.

World Cup "godmother" Sophia Loren will offer a sort of benediction for the show. Then tenor Luciano Pavarotti will take the stage to sing the Neapolitan favourite *O Sole Mio*.

After an appearance by Moroder, Pavarotti will take the stage once more to sing the aria *Nessun Dorma* (no one sleeps), culminating in the string *Vincerò* (I will win) as the 11-pound, 18-carat gold World Cup trophy is brought onstage. The trophy, recently flown in from defending champion Argentina where it has spent the last four years, has been insured for \$250,000.

The 18 remaining teams have been divided into three categories according to the FIFA ranking system.

Spain, the Soviet Union, Scotland

and Austria, Yugoslavia and the Netherlands make up the first group.

Colombia, Uruguay, Czechoslovakia, Ireland, Romania and Cameroon, Egypt, South Korea, United Arab Emirates, Costa Rica and the United States form group three.

For the draw, the names of the teams will put into three separate bowls. A preliminary draw will determine which of the three bowls will be emptied first.

Then past and present soccer greats Pele, Franz Beckenbauer, Bobby Moore, Karl Heinz Rummenigge, Bruno Conti, and Ruben Sosa will each select a name from the bowl to determine which of the six groups that team will play in. A simultaneous draw will decide the team's relative placement within the group.

Group two members Colombia and Uruguay will be placed in one of the groups with a European seed to avoid having two

South American squads play each other in the opening round.

During the draw, films by famous Italian directors such as Lina Wertmuller, Michelangelo Antonioni and Bernardo Bertolucci spotlighting the 12 World Cup cities will be projected on a giant screen behind the 3,000-square-metre stage.

Scott Parks Letelier, president of the organising committee for the 1994 World Cup in the United States, is impressed but not intimidated by the scale of Saturday's event.

"Certainly the Italians know how to put on a show," said Letelier on Thursday.

"And with Gianna Nannini and Pavarotti and Sophia Loren, you can be sure it'll be a good one.

But America has the same talents and creativity to stage a successful draw. I just feel sorry for the host country of the 1998 World Cup who has to live up to both Italian and American showmanship."

## Milan beats Barcelona 1-0, wins European Super Cup

A disappointing season for Barcelona, currently fourth in the Spanish league and knocked out of this year's Cup Winners' Cup by Anderlecht of Belgium in the second round.

Their only real chance came in the first half when Milan goalkeeper Giovanni Galli was forced to race out of his area to deny the unmarked Miguel Soler.

Soler came on as substitute in the 10th minute when Jorgi Roura limped off hurt to add to the injury woes of Barcelona, forced to leave foreign stars Aloisio of Brazil and Michael Laudrup of Denmark behind in Spain. They were also without suspended Dutch international defender Ronald Koeman.

Milan, with Dutchman Ruud Gullit, captain Franco Baresi and midfielder Carlo Ancelotti all in

jured, took much of the first half to find their rhythm and a way to beat Barcelona's effective inside-left trap.

The breakthrough came from a free kick, Evani beating Spanish international goalkeeper Andoni Zubizarreta with low, left-foot shot after winger Robert Donadoni had tapped the ball to him.

Barcelona were Milan's second successive Spanish conquest this season — the Italians beat Real Madrid in the European Cup — and they were lucky to lose by a single goal.

Zubizarreta parried a powerful volley from European footballer of the year Marco van Basten, fellow-Dutchman Frank Rijkaard.

Milan, with Dutchman Ruud Gullit, captain Franco Baresi and

midfielder Carlo Ancelotti all in

## Chang suffers injury

PALM COAST, Florida (AP) — Michael Chang pulled out of the \$650,000 stakes match starting Friday after fracturing his hip during practice and will be sidelined for six to 12 weeks, a tournament spokesman said.

The world's fifth-ranked player was practicing with a tennis pro Wednesday and "apparently just pulled up after practicing for about an hour," said spokesman Kevin O'Keefe.

Dr. Paul Shirley, medical director of the Association of Tennis Professionals, examined Chang and diagnosed "a fracture of the cup of the left hip joint right at the point where the ball goes into socket," O'Keefe said.

The French Open champion planned to return home to Placentia, California, the spokesman said.

No. 8-ranked Ar�o Krickstein was named to replace Chang, joining Jimmy Connors, Andre Agassi and Brad Gilbert in the match at the Palm Coast players club.

Chang and Krickstein were

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## ANNOUNCEMENT For Invitation to Tender

GTZ (German agency for technical cooperation) intends to buy computer equipment on the basis of IBM PS/2 (or compatible) for establishing a statistical databank. Detailed specifications can be obtained from Mr. Holtkemper (Ministry of Planning, Tel. 644466, ext. 470).

Offers have to be submitted 14 days from the date of this advertisement.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF

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### UNCOVER THE ONLY CHANCE

Both vulnerable. North deals

**NORTH**  
♦ 5 5 3  
♥ A Q 7  
♦ A 6 4 2  
♣ Q 8 3

**WEST**  
♦ J 10 9 8 4 2 ♠ 7  
♥ 10 8 3 ♠ 9 6 5 2  
♦ K 7 6 5 ♠ 10 7 5  
♣ 9 6 2 ♠ 6

**SOUTH**  
♦ A K Q  
♥ K 4 3  
♦ Q J 9 3  
♣ A K J

The bidding:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 7 NT Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♦

Overbidding leads to some interesting contracts. But you have to play the spots off the cards if you want to avoid paying a heavy price for robust optimism.

We do not like North's opening bid. With flat distribution, we feel you should have at least 13 high-card points to open the bidding. Even then, South's leap to the top grand slam would have been overly optimistic. He could have used Blackwood to find out that a

king was missing, and a grand slam on a finesse would be a poor proposition at any form of competition.

Fortunately, declarer had the playing skill to meet the challenge. He won the spade and took a second round of the suit in hand that West had started with six spades. Three rounds each of clubs and hearts revealed another six of West's cards. That meant that West could not hold more than one diamond.

Declarer's combined assets in the diamond suit were such that there was only one combination now which would permit the contract to succeed. West's singleton diamond had to be the king! Having worked that out, the actual play was simple.

Declarer led a low diamond and pat-

ted himself on the back when the king appeared from West. A marked finesse of the diamond nine on the way back allowed South to pick up the whole suit and net all 13 tricks.

The hand is an object lesson in counting. With nothing to guide you, your best line would be to play West for a doubleton king, so you would lead the queen and, if West covers, finesse the nine next. Do that here, and you're a goner.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### SARDINIA READY FOR ENGLAND FANS

Police in Sardinia, where England play in next year's World Cup soccer finals, pledged Thursday they would be ready to deal with any hooliganism. World Cup organisers granted England their wish to play in Cagliari, capital of the Mediterranean island, in a decision which will isolate the team's fans in the first round.

"We're delighted to have been chosen, and very calm. We'll be ready. There'll be major reinforcements, we'll be able to count on lots of men," said Cagliari police chief Cinzia Riccardi.

The English Football Association and British Sports Minister Colin Moynihan had pressed strongly for England to be seeded in Group F, a move which means they play their three opening matches in Cagliari.

"Fans can only reach us by sea or by air, so we'll be able to control them coming in. We've already started preparing," Riccardi said.

### AGASSI BEATS MCENROE IN EXHIBITION

Andre Agassi proved Thursday that he had something left after the tennis year was over. Unfortunately, Agassi's bright showing came in an exhibition. The 19-year-old Las Vegas resident defeated Davis Cup teammate John McEnroe, 6-4, 6-1, before a crowd of 5,641 at Moody Coliseum in Dallas. Last week, Agassi lost all three of his matches in the Nabisco Masters in New York, while McEnroe reached the semifinals. The match Thursday was the players' first meeting since March, when Agassi retired in the second set of the WCT finals match at Dallas' Reunion arena.

**PELE SEES ITALY AS WORLD CUP FAVOURITES**: Pele said Thursday that stage fright could cost host nation Italy their favourites' tag in next year's World Cup soccer finals. "I think Italy normally would be one of the favourites but you have to take account of the pressure of the crowds," said the Brazilian, the only man to have played in three World Cup-winning squads.

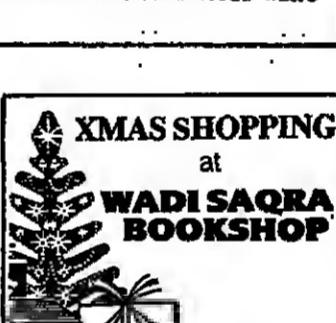
Only Brazil and Italy have won the World Cup three times and the hosts will be seeking an unprecedented fourth crown on home soil in next year's 24-nation tournament. Pele, who scored twice at the age of 17 in Brazil's 5-2 rout of Sweden in his first World Cup final in 1958, is in Italy to help make the draw for the finals Saturday.

**CHAMPIONS LEACH AND PUGH GO OUT**: Defending champions Rick Leach and Jim Pugh surrendered their Masters doubles tennis crown Thursday after losing two group matches inside 24 hours. The Californian pair, who were named Wednesday to make their debuts in the American Davis Cup team to meet Mexico in February, lost 6-3, 7-6, 7-6 to Australians Darreo Cahill and Mark Kratzmann in their second Round-Robin match. The pair had been beaten by fellow-Americans Jim Grahame and Patrick McEnroe, the French Open champions, in their opening late Wednesday.

**OLYMPIC GOLD MEDALLIST MERCER WINS ON UNDERCARD**: Olympic gold medallist Ray Mercer remained undefeated Thursday with an eight-round split decision over Ozzie Ocasio in a lacklustre heavyweight fight. The bout was on the undercard of the Sugar Ray Leonard-Roberto Duran World Boxing Council super heavyweight title fight. Fellow gold medalist Andrew Maynard also won an eight-round decision over Mike DeVito in a light heavyweight fight to keep his perfect record intact. Mercer managed to run his record to 12-0 in a bout that featured repeated holding and drew boos from the sellout crowd of 16,305 in an outdoor arena at the Mirage hotel. Mercer had nine knockouts in his previous 11 fights, but was unable to hurt an out-of-shape Ocasio. Mercer, however, managed to score enough to win the fight by four points on two scorecards while losing by two points on a third.

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## 'ETA helped Bogota bombing'

BOGOTA (R) — Colombia's secret police chief, target of a huge bomb attack that killed up to 52 people, said Thursday a former member of Spain's Basque separatist movement ETA helped drug traffickers organise the attack.

The bomb blast Wednesday, which wounded 650 people, set off calls for a united front against Colombia's "narcoterrorists" with one newspaper warning that the capital was turning into another Beirut.

The explosion, heard in most of Bogota, damaged buildings over a 26-block area and marked a dramatic escalation in the cocaine cartels' war against the government.

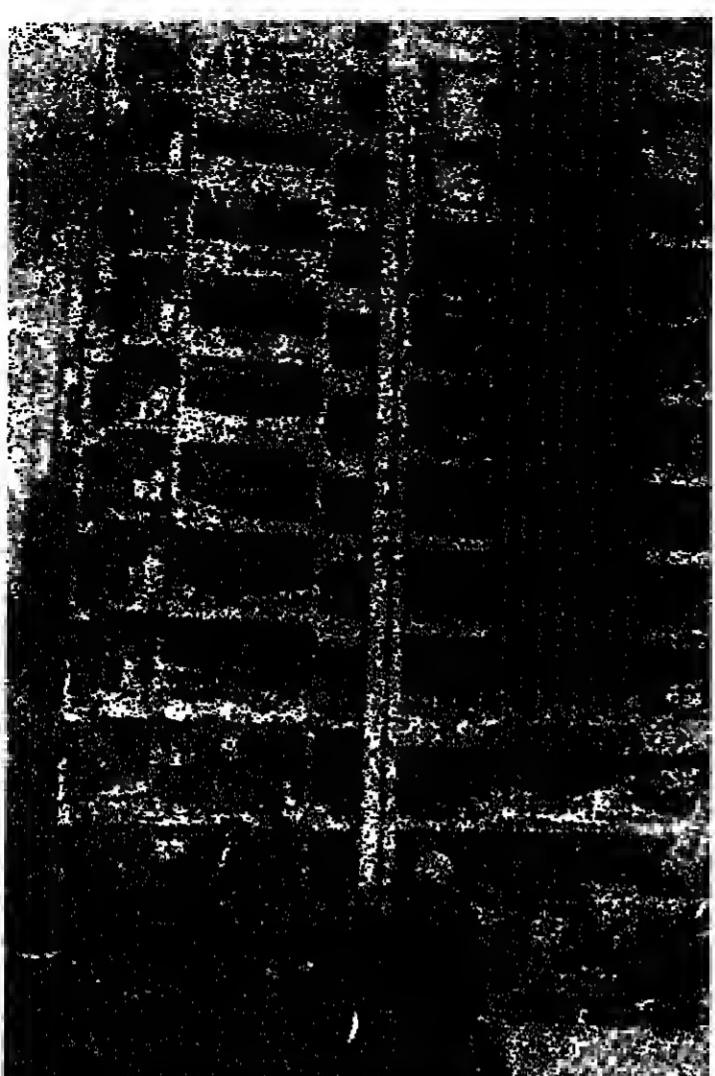
President Virgilio Barco, who was in Japan on a visit, blamed the attack on the "narcoterrorists" and vowed not to back down from his all-out war to wipe out the cocaine trade.

"They will not defeat us we will continue the fight their war is against all of Colombia and democracy," he said in a television speech to the nation from Japan.

General Miguel Maza Marquez, head of the Department of Administrative Security (DAS), told radio stations and the Colprensa news agency that a young Spaniard helped train the people who assembled and triggered the half-tonne bomb.

Maza Marquez told Colprensa that Medellin drug leaders Pablo Escobar and Jose Gonzalez Rodriguez Gacha, known as "The Mexican," were behind the wave of counter-attacks against the government offensive.

While he did not specifically blame them for the truck bomb or for a bomb which blew up a



Bogota's Department of Administrative Security after Wednesday's truckbomb explosion

Colombian airliner Nov. 27, killing all 107 people aboard, the two drug kingpins are the most wanted men in Colombia.

Maza Marquez, who survived the attack because he was in his floor armoured-plated office, said the Spanish suspect when how to use a wide range of explosives and arms.

The general told a radio station the Spaniard "was an ex-ETA terrorist, the instructor of the terrorist bands which are carrying out the wave of violence in Col-

ombia."

Maza Marquez oversaw probes this year which uncovered the presence of foreign mercenaries, mostly British and Israeli, who also have helped train cartels-backed hit squads.

ETA, which stands for Basque homeland and freedom in the Basque language, has been waging a guerrilla campaign for more than 20 years in Spain for the complete independence of the country's three northern provinces where most Basques live.

Singh appointed Mufti Mohammad Sayeed to the powerful Home (interior) Ministry, the first time a Muslim has held a job that must deal with separatist and sectarian violence.

Sayeed, a Kashmiri, has probably the toughest job in Singh's minority government, which controls only 144 seats in the 545-member parliament.

It depends on the support of two leftist parties and the right-wing Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party, which seeks an end to constitutional concessions to Muslims.

Singh's visit to the Golden Temple was the first by a prime minister in more than five years.

"Too much bloodshed has taken place," he told a crowd of about 20,000 Sikhs inside the 14th century shrine. "The time has come to win the hearts of the people."

Also Thursday, a judge in New Delhi ordered the withdrawal of a case against four Sikhs accused of participating in the Oct. 31, 1984, assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

In another development, the top administrator of Punjab state, who was appointed by the previous government, resigned and was replaced.

Mrs. Gandhi was shot and killed by two of her Sikh bodyguards angered by an army attack she ordered on the Golden Temple to flush out militants entrenched inside. She had visited the temple in June 1984, a week after the attack.

De Klerk's announcement marked the second time in 10 days he has taken action counter to standing policies of the security establishment that held strong influence under his predecessor.

On Nov. 28, de Klerk scrapped a nationwide security network that critics had denounced as an unaccountable shadow government.

Major figures in black politics refuse to talk with the government until it frees all political prisoners, lifts bans on black organisations and allows free political activity.

"No individuals or groups

would have the right to govern others without their consent. In the social field, the aim is the creation of a free and equitable social and democratic system in which all people would have equal rights regardless of colour, race, sex or creed."

He said his government realised the urgency of starting negotiations with credible black leaders.

Black and white South Africans disagree on how to negotiate a constitutional settlement.

Blacks seek a unitary state achieved through a one-man-one-vote system, while Pretoria wants a constitution which will preserve group rights and therefore white control.

Major figures in black politics refuse to talk with the government until it frees all political prisoners, lifts bans on black organisations and allows free political activity.

"One does wonder why the move was not made earlier," said Judge Jagpal Singh, himself a Sikh, while ordering the charges dropped. "But then, at a time when political sagacity has been at a heavy discount and one notices the dulling of sensitivities all around, this comes as a welcome relief."

He said it contained the names of 15 women who were believed taken from a newspaper, but declined to elaborate except to say not all were public figures.

Duchesneau told reporters the letter said Lepine was seeking revenge on women.

"I think he blamed women in general, saying that if his life was ruined it was mainly because of women," Duchesneau said.

Copies of the letter were sent to a psychiatrist and a graphologist for analysis.

The school was crowded on the last day of classes before examinations when the killer arrived at about 4:30 p.m. (2130 GMT) Wednesday.

Police said he first shot a woman in a second-floor corridor, then entered a room on that floor where a class with about 50 male and 10 female students was in session.

The gun shop employee said the type of firearm bought by Lepine was a big seller, with

gave the killer's name as Marc Lepine.

The employee said Lepine used to come in to the gun store to browse, and bought a handgun there about two years ago.

"He didn't appear to be any crazier than anyone else — actually, he was a bit of a joker," he said.

Police said Lepine was born in Montreal to a Quebec mother and an Algerian father and was known as Gamil Gharbi until age seven. His parents separated and he took his mother's last name, Lepine, and the first name Marc.

In his letter, Lepine said he was committing a "political act" in killing the women because "feminists had always ruined my life," police reported.

Sainte police investigator Jacques Duchesneau told a news conference Lepine used a 223-caliber semi-automatic rifle.

He also carried a hunting knife and sheath, two boxes of bullets and a 30-bullet clip.

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## Singh moves swiftly to seek Punjab peace

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — India's new Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh said Friday he would call an all-party meeting within a week to thrash out a peace plan for the strife-torn northern state of Punjab, Indian news agencies reported.

Singh said he had also set up a cabinet committee on separatist insurgencies in both Punjab and Kashmir states.

Since taking office last week, Singh has moved quickly in the search for an end to the long and bloody Sikh separatist campaign in Punjab.

He made a dramatic visit Thursday to the Sikh holy city of Amritsar, prayed at the Golden Temple, Sikhdom's most sacred shrine, and expressed regret for years of bloodshed.

There has been no comment from Sikh militants, who want to establish an independent homeland they call Khalistan (land of the pure), or whether Singh's gesture was enough to bring them to the negotiating table.

More than 1,900 people have been killed in the campaign this year. Last year 2,500 died.

The steadily tightening grip on daily life of separatists in Kashmir, India's only Muslim-majority state, has also worried the new government along with a surge of violence that preceded the November election campaign.

Singh appointed Mufti Mohammad Sayeed to the powerful Home (interior) Ministry, the first time a Muslim has held a job that must deal with separatist and sectarian violence.

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Pro-government soldiers raise their hands in jubilation in Manila

## Aquino launches political offensive after failed coup

MANILA (Agencies) — Philippine President Corazon Aquino went on the political offensive Friday, implicitly linking her vice-president and two other opposition leaders to the failed army coup and saying she would not resign.

As many as 100,000 cheering supporters wave placards saying "no to coup," "we are for peace,"

"We support our president" rallied in Manila to back Aquino after the six-day failed coup which almost toppled her from power.

Meanwhile the commander of some 400 army rebels still holding out at a military air base in the central Philippines said he was ready to die if government forces attacked.

Air Force Brigadier-General Jose Comendador repeated in a telephone interview from his hideout on Mactan Island his earlier threat to blow up 32 commercial and military planes at the base and an adjacent international airport if attacked.

"I will blow them up. I mean it," he said.

Surrender is out of the question. We have opted to die."

The mutineers took over the base on Dec. 1 as part of the coup launched by officer rebel soldiers in Manila. The mutiny ended in the capital Thursday when hundreds of rebels marched defiantly back to their barracks.

Naming names for the first time, Aquino also implicitly tied former Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and wealthy industrialists to the coup.

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